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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FIN-

ANCIES.

The Discussion is Confined Mainly to the Financial Condition of the Country and our Relations With Foreign Powers

To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the coungive especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the score of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condi-tions as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I, therefore, deem my Executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to Congress the important cases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign other districts of a spirit of fanatic nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us. omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to depart-mental operations.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while re-lieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted. developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the Central Government over the provincial administrations, following the diminution of Daditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal

injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruc-tion of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against such or more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up in the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration. custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and puishment of the responsible officials of the ministered by our countrymen, shall be secured in the enjoyment of all respective cities and provinces who by respective cities and provinces are cities and cities and cities and cities and cities and cities are cities and cities and cities are cities and neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty

of actual participation in the outrages This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the read ness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is be-lieved, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic stops we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial Government is, I am per added, entirely convinced that we lesire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget our kindly service to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantage and interposed no counsel. The Governments of both China and Japan have, in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives, expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of

peaceful relations. THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878 now exists in a large part of the Castern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and our attention, and one at present in inciting adventurous support among such a perplexing and delicate prediction, and one at present in inciting adventurous support among such a perplexing and delicate prediction. our people, has entailed earnest effort cament as to require prompt and wise on the part of this Government to en- treatment. We may well be encourforce obedience to our neutrality laws aged to earnest effort in this direction and to prevent the territory of the when we recall the steps already taken United States from being abused as a toward improving our economic and vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as aroused and intelligent popular interindividuals with a people who seem to est in these subjects. By command of be struggling for larger autonomy, greator freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of inrelationship. The pertornational formance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregarded on the part of our citizens of the obli-

to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which hey are members is bound to observe in its relations with friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of Government to honestly fulfil every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pur-

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY. Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia in Arm and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturated by the currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as ally excited approhension for the safety of the devoted men and women ume during the late civil war, and was who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No notes that the time that the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates doclared they efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and to meet the emergency of war. and property has been earnestly and In almost, if not all, the laws relating vigorously enforced by every means to them some provision was made con-

on our part to obtain better informathem, however, were kept on foot and tion concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman Empire, by sending the United States consul at Sivas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuientanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference tion, nor as an officious interference notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. with the right and duty which belong of such additional national bank cirby treaty to certain great European powers calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the Non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and statute. will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled. The Ottoman Government has lately issued ar imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that simiout the Empire shall be protected.

The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in the affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger is threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to affairs on the first day of January, go where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those The government was put in the anomships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees. These orders have been carried out. and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious less and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and out-

rageous attacks. By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right to assume a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enfooce such conduct of Turkish Government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this cuty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will

not be delayed. The new consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made last session have been prorisionally filled by trusted employees of the department of the State. These appointees, though now in Turkey,

have not yet received their exequaturs.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITIONS. As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage the people a customs revenue system. designed for the protection and bene-

the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our inter-course and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver of the government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence acroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished notwithstanding their extreme importance and benefi-

intended originally to meet the exi-gencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debate in Conpassed authorizing the issue of these notes thattheir advocates doclared they were intended for only temporary use within our power.

I regret, however, that an attempt sory retirement. A large quantity of mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,099,073.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed pro-viding for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States culation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further pro vided that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States note then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the Secetary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of The presence of our naval vessels, the government, but to issue bonds of which are now in the vicinity of the United States and dispose of them the government, but to issue bonds of

> In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. contained, in addition, the following express provision: "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or bo received into the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or de-stroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circula-tion." This was the condition of 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such alous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in disof obligations due to the government, nor cancelled by actual pay-ments in gold. It was forced to releem without redemption and to pay without acquittanco. CONGRESS WOULD NOT DO ITS DUTY

In anticipation of impending trouble had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress fully sotting fourth our difficulies and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Sccretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of in terest, payable by their terms in gold for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the relemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treasary notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with approval.

In February, 1895, therefore, situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of Congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold sues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withraws of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds. In the emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the strug gie for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen months. be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was, therefore, made fit of favored classes at the expense of with a number of financiers and bankthe great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade Act of 1875, payable in coin in thirty relations and impeded our entrance to years after their date, bearing interest the inarkets of the world, has been at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the should be exchanged for gold, receiva-

more than \$65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such instalments as would complete its delivery within more conclusive they run counter to B. Stuart, Gen. Jackson fold me to about six months from the date of the contract and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the Government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provides that if Congress would authorize their issue bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement.

On the day that contract was made its terms were communicated to Congress by a special Executive message, in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting it a gold reserve amount-ing to \$107.571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve. but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I hav never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time

generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stay ed for a time the tide of gold with drawals, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to \$79,333,976. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well informed quarters. About \$16,000,000 has been withdrawn luring the month of November.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR OUR TROU-BLES

I am convinced that the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles | is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver ourchase under the Act of 1890

I believe that this could be quite eadily accompanied by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as largedenominations bearing a low rate of interest. They Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon creasing their desirability as investthe issue of additional national bank ments, and because their payment circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding removed from present financial burdens

these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold, if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permit-ting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

The increase of our bonded debt in volved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the rein stated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with ou indebtedness still undischarged an aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amoun those from which we have been reliev ed since 1884 by anticipation and pay ment, beyond the requirements of th sinking fund, out of our surplus rev enues.

THE FREE SILVER REMEDY.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered con dition of currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system. I have constantly bad in mind the fact that my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt insis that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage o payments by the Government was imminent. The results of prior bond isshall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coin age of both gold and silver doliars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only lifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Were the infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bi metallic currency moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an impertive condition of sound money. No Government, no human contrivance or Act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio an preciably different from that which i established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that ou independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and im probable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to gations growing out of the allegiance right of the government to obstruct ble by weight, amounting to a little the teaching of the wisest statesmen special duty. Upon arrival at the

our own actual experiences.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE WITH BI-MET ALISM.

Twice in our early history our law-makers in attempting to establish a bimetalic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidental-ly varied from the actual relation of wo metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio, gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries, where their real value was better recognized. Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight in-

equality.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an Act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least \$24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The Act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer an nually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecv and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned Act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our

memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no se-cure ground for the belief that an Act of Congress could now bridge an ine quality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world could by its action alone, raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual rel-ative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometalism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter dis appointment if not to pinching priva-

THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

various kinds. No silver standard persuasion. But they soon found that country has a gold currency in circula-tion, but an enlightened and wise sys-tem of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by currency at par perior officer. with it. Such a system keeping the standard staple and all other and such galloping up with his staff. I explaina standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad dered the thirsty squadeff. Then he and growing commercial transactions said, "Have you orders to burn this and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and staple standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of one. magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, ed to report to him. This I did. No the use of money is conveniently miniman got a drink that day. And the mized. Every dollar of fixed and sta- foe that Stonewall Jackson most dreadple value has through the agency of ed was powerless for evil. confident credit an astonishing capa city of multiplying itself in financial work; every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit and i its use begets gambling, speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with carnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid my self of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multi tude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insiduous temptation of our people to wanler from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS. In conclusion I especially entreat the cople's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the reponsibility of inaugurating measures or the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and ef-fectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to coperate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places o duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1895. STONEWALL JACKSON'S FOE.

He Feared Liquor More Than He Did Pope's Army. The following story was never before published, and is related by an ex-Con-

of Norfolk, Va: About daylight of the day before the ed to report to Gen. T. J. Jackson, with a detail of one hundred men, for

come with him, and rode some fifty or one hundred yards from his staff, turned towards me and halted. Then he said, "Captain, do you ever use liquora ?"

I replied, "No sir." He then said: "I sent to Gen. Stuart o send me a special detail of one hundred men under command of an officer

"Well, sir, I have an order to give, upon the full and exact execution of

which depends the success of the present movement, and the result of the I replied that if to keep sober was all

hat was needful he could rely upon the burnt building. my obediene

He said, "No that is not all, but unless you are resist temptation to drink you counce carry out my orders; but I will explain." He then pointed o a large frame depot or warehouse and said : "Take your command up to that warehouse, have a large num-ber of barrels of bread rolled out and sent down the railroad to a point about ive hundred yards from the warehouse o that my men can get all the breac they want as they pass, and then take some picked men into the building and spill all the liquors there; don't spare drop, nor lot any man taste it under my circumstances. I expect you to xecute this order at any cost.' He pulled down his cap and was

about to ride back to his staff, when I said to him: "General, suppose an officer of superior rank should order me under arrest and then gain posses sion of the warehouse."

□ He said, with an air of soleminty I shall never forget, coming close to me, and looking as if he would look me through: "Until I relieve you in person you are exempt from arrest except upon my order in writing." He then said, "I fear that liquor more than Gen. Pope's army," and rode off.

1 took my men to the warehouse

now so important in my eyes, and threw a guard around it, placing five men at each entrance with orders to neither allow any one to enter, nor to enter themselves. I then put some prisoners under guard to roll out the bread near est the doors. In a little while this was done, and to guard was apparently all that was required. But in a tittle while I was called to one entrance to find a general officer with his staff demanding that the guards should either allow him to enter, or bring out some liquor. Upon my refusal to comply with his request he ordered his adjutant to place me under arrest. I told him that I was put there by Gen. Jackson in person and exempted from liability of arrest. He gave his staff an order to dismount and enter There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of with his officers, who concluded to try me for disobedience o

Just then General A. P. Hill came ed the position to him, and soon saw that he took in the situation, as he orbuilding, and after it was well destroy-

CAN'T GIVE AWAY INFOXICATING LIQUORS

Judge Simonton Renders His Decision in the W. E. Gonzales Liquor Matter.

olumbia Register. Judge Simonton, in the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a deciion in the case of A. E. and W. E. ionzales, and the equor owned by the

Gonzales has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the court. The followng is his decision : The case was heard at the same time with that of Mr. N. G. Gozales,

and in general presents the same features. ame of A. E. Gonzales, with labels showing that they were imported from North Carolina by A. E. Gonzales, for his personal use, by a common carrier.

Mr. A. E. Gonzales in his evidence shows these facts to be true, but he adds that he had given one of the barrels to his brother, W. E. Gonzales. In the opinion just filed, it has been shown that liquor imported from an-

other State or from a foreign country, for the personal use of the importer is protected by the interestate commerce law, and that this protection is continued over the importation after its arrival, so long as this personal use and consumption continues. however, this personal use and consumption cease, the protection ceases also. In the present case, Mr. A. E. Gonzales imported for his own use two packages. One claimed in his own use and for his own consumption. Th other did not. He gave it away. police law of this State forbids this Indeed, if packages could be imported by one for his own use, and after arival could be given to others, there could be no limit to the number so imported by one person or to that of the recipient after they were imported. The protection of the interstate commerce law is a personal privilege. It cannot be transferred to another person and give to him the protection given to the importer only because he actually imported the zoeds.

The package belonging to A. E. Gonzales is in the possession of the respondent, F. M. Mixson. Let him deliver it to the owner, and after such ederate officer, who is now a resident delivery, this rule will be discharged. The other package, that now owned by Mr. W. E. Gonzales, has been withecond battle of Manassas, I was order- drawn from the jurisdiction of this court.

CHAS. H. SIMOTON, Circuit Judge.

## CLEMSON'S CONDITION.

An Extract from the Trustees' Annual Report Showing the Financial Condition of this State Institution. The State.

The following extract from the annual report of the board of trustees of Clemson College, just issued, will be read with interest by those interested in the contract of the contract in the contract of the c in the management of this State insti-

tution: who never used spirituous liquors.
Are you that man?"
I said "Yos, sir, I was detailed on that account."

By reference to the report of this board made October 31st, 1894, a balance of \$15,136.98 appeared. This balance was brought forward to this fiscal year's account, but no part of it was money appropriated by the State—\$4,186.43 belonged to the endets, being a posited with the treaturer to battle soon to be fought. Can I trust pay for uniforms and the reliainder, you to execute that order?" the sum of \$10.951.55, was the balance of the insurance money received on

THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE STATE. Special appropriation. \$35,000.00 Privelege tax....\$30,817.75.

l cting tax, eet. .\$4,376.46 nterest on Clemson bequest nterest on land scrip fund. Salance received from old agricultural department .. 791 60 amount received from experiment station fund for

repairs..... 837.40 Add to this balance of insur-

ance as above stated..... 10,951.43 This amount, \$82,788.17, was expended as shown by report, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,291.78. But in this report of expenditures the following sums were mid for permanent improvements, enlarging and equipping

he college plant, namely : Mechanical department (this was for enlarging building and purchase of of ma-\$13,885.77

Additional outfit for dairy... Refurnishing and equipping recitation rooms, library, 2,312.56 etc..... Insuring college building for 3,158.24. five years....

\$ 50,256.79 t will be seen, therefore, that of the amount received from the State and \$82,788.17

Pools and machinery.....

manent imprevements.... 50,250 eaving for current ex-fund (Federal appropria-15,00

appropriation).... 10,000 Which gives..... \$ 57,531.38 The whole amount available current xpenses during the year.

The buildings completed and erected since last report are: The main building completed and urnished with electric lights, steam heating and water works and recitation rooms and library partially re-

stored. Mechanical hall completed. Hotel completed.

One brick professor's house erected vith outbuildings and two louses for water closets and ooms.

The buildings, being new, are in good repair, and are all insured for ive years.

We are gratified to report that uness the attendance of students should be largely increased, rendering additions to the teaching force necesary, the privilege tax, Clemson bequest and the Federal appropriations will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the college and no special appropriation is required or asked for.

In the spring of this year a levee was built by convicts, to protect the river bottoms from overflow, but shortly after this was done, and before the banks became settled, a freshet, came and destroyed a large part of the work. It is a matter of great importance to

that these bottoms should be protected from overflow, and this can only be done by a levee. Besides much heavy work on the farm remains to be done to properly fit it for experiments and instruction. Wo therefore respectfully submit that we There were two kegs marked in the be furnished with the same number of

convicts as before, namely, 33. In conclusion, it affords this board great pleasure to report that the college is well organized and is working smoothly and harmoniously in all of its departments. R. W. EIMPSON, Presidednt Board of Trustees Clemson Agricultural College.

mm63 + 4 + 450 HOW THE SENSES DROP TO SLEEP.

-Now physicians and physiologists come the front with the astounding statement that a man goes to sleep piecemeal instead of altogether and simultaneously, as it were. That is, the senses do not lull themselves united and at once into a state of slumber, but cease to receive impres sions gradually, one after the other. At first the sight ceases, and next the sense of taste loses its susceptibility to outward impression.

Even then, the individual being

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almost in a state of unconsciousness, three still remain in a condition of activity—smelling, hearing thought.

Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing, and, finally, with the lapse of thought, the entire body ecomes completely asleep. The physiologists have gone even

further than this, and they say that the senses sleep with different degrees f profoundness. The sense of touch s the most easy to arose, next that of hearing, then sight and taste and

Sleep steals on the body gradually. certain parts of muscles beginning eleep before others. Slumber co mences at the extremities, beginn at the feet and legs. That is why always necessary to keep the

-They say that there are 10,000 more women than men in little Rhode